

**TAB**

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

MAR 5 1964

# San Francisco Chronicle

THE VOICE OF THE WEST

*Charles de Young Thieriot, Editor and Publisher*

*George T. Cameron, Publisher 1925 to 1955*

*Founded 1865 by Charles and M. H. de Young*

PAGE 42 Thursday, March 5, 1964

## Spies in the News

WE HAVE LATELY been regaled by another tale of high emprise in the rarefied sphere of international espionage, this one involving a first-chop Polish agent of Soviet intelligence, who finked to wily agents of American counterintelligence, and spilled some beans that were smashers. He is reported to have said that official American posts abroad are crawling with infiltrated Soviet agents.

These tingling revelations are made public in a copyright article by a New York newspaper (not the Times) with a long tradition of gee-whiz reportage, and this circumstance multiplies and aggravates our uncertainty and confusion as we reflect on them. We are bored by defectors whose spillage is surely going to blow the whole Soviet spy machine into bits; we dearly love to catch the CIA in meddlesome corners, and we are annoyed by newspapers that inflate vague reports and thin rumors into a semblance of world-wide crisis.

In this case, therefore, we are still examining our position.

CPYRGHT

WASHINGTON  
DAILY NEWS

MAR 6 1964

# Letters to the Editor

He Thinks 'Right'

May Be Right

RECENTLY your paper quoted from a New York Journal American copyrighted dispatch regarding the disclosures of one Michael Goleniewski, a former Soviet intelligence operative of high rank who, the article leads us to believe, has been of inestimable value to our own counter intelligence. He states that the Soviet has "cells" in the CIA, the State Department and "every U. S. agency except the FBI." He also states that our operations overseas in crucial areas are infiltrated.

These disclosures bear a strong and compelling similarity to many of the charges made by the so-called "right-wing lunatic fringe" that so many papers attack instead of attacking the communists. One would almost be led to believe that someone was about to raise the McCarthy issue. Maybe it's about time someone did.

OWEN ALLEN KEEN

CPYRGHT

NEW YORK  
HERALD TRIBUNE

MAR 8 1964

CPYRGHT

# HR 5507, a Prize Defector, Now the Boomerang

By David Wise

Washington Bureau Chief

CPYRGHT

WASHINGTON.

It was noon on a hot summer day, the 19th of August, 1963, and the Senate was droning through the usual routine business at the start of its daily session. Almost nobody listened as Sen. Olin D. Johnston, D., S. C., placed in the record a long list of "private bills" dealing with immigration cases.

One was HR 5507, "an act for the relief of Michal Goleniewski." But this bill was of more than casual interest. It had been quietly slipped through the machinery of Congress at the specific request of the United States Central Intelligence Agency.

Its purpose was to allow Michal Goleniewski to become a United States citizen.

For Mr. Goleniewski—that was the name he was given to protect his identity—was a prize defector from the Polish secret service. He had provided valuable information to U. S. intelligence agencies, and now he was to be given a new life in this country.

One of the valuable tips provided by the Polish defector led to the discovery that at least 15 employees of the American Embassy in Warsaw had compromised themselves with women who were under the control of the Polish intelligence service.

Five of these officials were employees of the State Department. Of these, one or two were middle-echelon employees and the others were clerical. All five were brought home and separated from the State Department. Ten Marines, the entire complement of the Warsaw Embassy, were hauled back to the U. S. for the same reason.

The five State Department employees were apparently dismissed because they had allowed themselves to become entangled with Polish Mata Haris, thus making them vulnerable to blackmail. But they were not prosecuted, presumably because there was no solid evidence that they had actually passed on any classified information to the Polish femmes fatales.

On Jan. 12, 1961, Mr. Goleniewski was brought to the U. S. under the care and protection of the CIA. Unlike such celebrated defectors as the Russian Yuri I. Nosenko, he was not "surfaced." His presence here was not publicized. Nor was the sex-and-spy situation in the Warsaw Embassy publicly revealed.

## CHARGES ALL AROUND

Last week, the CIA and the White House probably wished devoutly that Mr. Goleniewski was anywhere but in this country.

The onetime prize defector, according to published reports, had gone off like a Roman candle, charging that the CIA and other American agencies were infiltrated by the KGB, the Soviet secret service, and that spies were just about everywhere.

The CIA, as usual, had nothing to say about the case, but from other official sources the word was passed to newsmen that Mr. Goleniewski was a genuine defector who

had been of considerable assistance to the U. S. In some cases, it was learned, information he provided led to the arrest of Soviet-bloc intelligence agents operating outside of the U. S.

But the things he was saying now—well, they were simply not accurate, the sources said. The full truth in this vague and murky case may never be known, but the alleged charges by Mr. Goleniewski are peculiarly difficult to answer, from the CIA's viewpoint. All intelligence agencies operate on the theory that the opposition service will attempt to penetrate their ranks.

Although elaborate counter-measures are taken, the CIA can never be completely sure that the KGB has not planted an agent here or there. Certainly the Russians try, and from time to time are caught at it. So the government cannot come out and say flatly that Mr. Goleniewski is wrong.

On the other hand, defectors from the Soviet secret police sometimes follow a familiar pattern. There is a period, when they first come over to the West, when they are the focus of great attention with the intelligence community. Sometimes they are surfaced with great fanfare. Sometimes not. But there comes a time when their information grows stale and when they have no more to give.

Then they may become disconsolate, disgruntled and disturbed, and perhaps bid for attention in various ways. Normally defectors are given a new identity. Some write or teach. But all remain under the eye of the CIA, to protect them from KGB assassins.

But that Mr. Goleniewski was of great service in the past is a matter of record, however troublesome he may be proving now. The House report recommending passage of the citizenship bill included a memorandum from Raymond F. Farrell, U. S. Immigration Commissioner, which said:

"The beneficiary, Michal Goleniewski, a native and citizen of Poland, was born Aug. 16, 1922, in Niewswiez. His wife, Irmgard, is a native of Berlin and a citizen of Germany. They are now living in the United States.

## HIS SERVICE RECORD

"He enlisted in the Polish Army in 1945 and was commissioned a lieutenant colonel in 1955. . . . He is now employed as a consultant by the U. S. government. . . . The beneficiary's one prior marriage terminated in divorce in Poland in 1957. He married Irmgard Kampf in 1961. . . . Mr. Goleniewski was a member of the Communist party of Poland from January 1946 until April 1958, when he defected. . . . The Immigration and Naturalization service has been advised that the contributions made by Mr. Goleniewski to the security of the United States are rated by the U. S. government as truly significant.

"He has collaborated with the government in an outstanding manner and under circumstances which have involved grave personal risk. He continues to make major contributions to the national security of the United States. . . ."

That, so far at least, is the story of Mr. Goleniewski. Like all good spy stories, it is cloaked in mystery and the ending is uncertain.

MAR 3 1964

3333 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W., WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

FOR CIA - MAIL ROOM LIBRARY

PROGRAM CBS News

STATION WTOP-TV and  
CBS-TV Network

DATE March 3, 1964 10:00 A.M.

CITY Washington, D. C.

CPYRGHT HARRY REASONER WAS SEEN ON THE TV SCREEN.

REASONER: "Three years ago, a Polish born man arrived in the United States with a false name and a secret past. He called himself Michael (Goinuvski?) and he was a defector from Russia's intelligence agency, the KGB. Goinuvski continued doing what he started while still a Russian agent -- giving information to the United States government, without publicity, until the story broke in the New York Journal-American yesterday. The story described Goinuvski as a handsome, lady-killing type of spy, whose information had led to the arrest of several important communist spies outside the United States. Goinuvski's value as an informant was confirmed by Washington sources last night, but they challenged other parts of the Journal-American story, which accorded Goinuvski as saying that the Soviet intelligence agency had been able to infiltrate every U. S. agency, except the F.B.I.

"Goinuvski made himself available as an informant in 1958, while he was still in Europe, where this country maintains an elaborate system of interviewing defectors. CBS News correspondent Daniel Schorr reports from (Oberrussos?) Germany."

DANIEL SCHORR: "On the outside this looks like any other American Army camp in Germany, though with no unit designation. But try to get into Camp King, and unless you have the proper security clearance, you'll be told strictly no admittance. Ask what goes on here, and you'll be told, 'none of your business.' But what Camp King is is an open secret. It's a center where defectors from behind the Iron Curtain are brought for interrogation. Here, a highly trained corps of intelligence officers and Russian, Polish, Czech, Bulgarian, and German interpreters spend days getting from refugees all they know or are willing to tell about where they've come from.

"Professor Frederick C. Barghorn, arrested in Russia on espionage charges last year had aroused the suspicions of Soviet security because he had once spent several months interviewing defectors. It's believed -- although not known for sure of course -- that Barghorn did some of that work here at Camp King.

CPYRGHT

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"How important is the information that we get from these defectors -- well, Allen Dulles, the former director of the CIA says the piercing of secrets behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains is made easier for the West because of volunteers who come our way. And the information received from them, he says, has added to our basic fund of knowledge about the communist world. So, Camp King, where we get a great deal of information from communists who come over to our side. How much? We don't know. How we get it isn't told to us. This is Daniel Schorr, at Camp King, (Oberissel?) Germany."

REASONER: "The most important defector in this country's hands right now is Yuri Nosenko, who had been a member of the Soviet delegation to the Geneva disarmament conference. He asked asylum last month, and it's believed he's in Washington being questioned by our intelligence agents. This procedure is called 'debriefing' and it's largely aimed at making sure that no defector is actually a double agent, still loyal to his old government. CBS News correspondent Marvin Kalb reports from Washington on what debriefing involves."

MARVIN KALB: "Debriefing is one of those bureaucracy words that means asking someone a great many questions about his past. That someone could be an American, just back from a sensitive diplomatic post, or a Soviet spy who defected to the West. If it is a spy such as Nosenko or Goinuvski, the process of debriefing is subtle, delicate and lengthy, to make certain the defecting agent is not really a double agent. Psychological tests are quickly given. For example a Soviet defector might be asked to broadcast an anti-Soviet message to the Soviet Union. A true defector would be hesitant and probably refuse, on the theory that his family back in Moscow would get into trouble. A double agent would show no hesitancy, knowing that his position in Moscow was absolutely secure.

"Another example:-- a defector might be asked to return to the Soviet Union on a secret mission. A true defector would refuse, fearful that if discovered, he would be killed, and probably his entire family too. A double agent might accept, hoping in this way to prove his legitimacy as a defector.

"Still another example:-- a defector is asked to go into great detail about his life and his former organization. This may take weeks. He is then asked to repeat the entire story. His second version is checked against his first for possible inaccuracies. A perfect check is regarded with great suspicion. No defector undergoing the psychological torture of defection is considered to be capable of perfect recall. As is obvious from just these examples, the process can take months, sometimes years. This is Marvin Kalb in Washington."